

PLISHKO, N.T.

Therapy of poisoning from *Cicuta virosa* in animals. Farm. i toks.  
18 no.4:47-48 J1-Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskey fiziologii (zav.detsent A.V.Makhan'ko)  
Belotserkovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

(POISONING, experimental,  
*Cicuta virosa*, ther.)

(PLANTS,  
*Cicuta virosa*, pois., Ther. in animals)

PLISHKO, N.T., veterinarnyy vrach.

Treatment and prophylaxis of mastitis in cows which have had  
foot-and-mouth disease. Veterinariia 32 no.11:25-27 N '55.  
(MIRA 8:12)

1. Zhitenirskaya oblastnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya  
laboratoriya.

(FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) (UDDER--DISEASES)

PLISKA, G. [Plyska, H.D.], vrach, nauchnyy sotrudnik

Bronchial asthma. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.1:37-38  
Ja 1960. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Ukrainskiy institut klinicheskoy meditsiny.  
(ASTHMA)

PLISKA, Josef  
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: MD

Affiliation:

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 9, 1961, pp 408-411.

Data: "Experience With the Treatment of Ulcers With Robudene."

Authors: STURMA, Alois, Health Department VPA /Vojenska politicka akademie;  
Military Political Academy/, Prague.

PLISKA, Josef, First Aid Unit MNO /Ministerstvo narodni obrany;  
Ministry of National Defense/, Prague.

670 981643

252

PLISKA, K.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Institute of Analytical Chemistry, Purkyne University  
(Institut fuer analytische Chemie, Purkyne-Universitaet), Brno

Source: Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications.  
Vol 26, No 11, November 1961, pp 2754-2773

Data: "Acetate Complexes of Trivalent Iron."

Authors:

✓ SOMMER, L  
✓ PLISKA, K

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DOUSA, T.; PLISKA, V.; RUDINGER, J.; JOST, K.; CORT, J.H.; Department of Vascular Diseases (Ustav pro choroby krevniho obehu), and Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav pro organickou chemii a biochemii CSAV), Prague.

"Role of the Disulfide Bridge in the Oxytocin Molecule and its Effect on Tissue Receptors."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 1965; p 343-344.

Abstract: Study using synthetic desamino-oxytocin in frog skin permeability to sodium and rat diuresis experiments indicate that neither the disulfide bridge nor either of the sulfur atoms is essential for oxytocin activity, nor is the reduction of the disulfide bridge essential to oxytocin inactivation in tissues. Paper presented at the 15th Physiology Days, Olomouc, 27 May 65.

1/1

- 54 -

PLISKA, V.

Inorganic nitrogen compounds. V. Reactions of nitrohydroxylamine with bivalent cations. J. Vepřek, Štěpán, V. Pliska, and F. Šmirous (Vysoká škola chem.-technol., Prague). Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 24, 3548-52 (1959) (in German); cf. C.A. 54, 161a. Potentiometric and conductometric titration revealed that nitrohydroxylamine (I) gives with  $Pb^{++}$  and  $Ni^{++}$  complex anions  $[M(N_2O_2)_2]^-$  which possess chelate structure. The cations  $Cu^{++}$ ,  $Zn^{++}$ ,  $Cd^{++}$ ,  $Pb^{++}$ ,  $UO_2^{++}$ ,  $Ni^{++}$ ,  $Co^{++}$ ,  $Al^{+++}$ ,  $Ga^{+++}$ ,  $In^{+++}$ ,  $Sc^{+++}$ ,  $La^{+++}$ ,  $Ce^{+++}$ , and  $Fe^{+++}$  migrate in paper electrophoresis in the presence of excess I to the pos. electrode and form anion complexes with I. L. J. Urbánek

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4520 (18)

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of  
Inorganic Substances. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 12, 1959, 42116.

Author : Pliska, V.; Rykl, D.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Contribution to the Polarographic Determination  
of Small Quantities of Iodine in Iodized Salt.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. farmac., 1958, 7, No 9, 515-516.

Abstract: The method of polarographic determination of small quantities of iodine in iodized salt, in the presence of  $Cd^{+2}$  as an internal standard, is described: the ratio of waves of  $Cd^{+2}$  and  $IO_3^-$  when their molecular concentrations are equal is 1:3. 10 g. of NaCl, to which 1 ml. of KI solution (50 mg. in 1 liter of the solution) are added, and dissolved in

Card 1/2

E-14



PLISKA, V.

**AUTHORS:**

Vepřek-Gáta, J., Šimroun, P. and Pliska, V.

**TITLE:**

Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds (Nitrogenic Compounds) in Alkaline Solution. Mechanism of the Reduction of Nitrite by Sodium Amalgam Yield.

Chemical Abstracts, 1958, Vol. 52, No. 11, pp. 2056-2059

**PERIODICAL:**

Chemical Abstracts, 1958, Vol. 52, No. 11, pp. 2056-2059

**ABSTRACT:**

It was found that the reduction of the more concentrated alkaline solutions of nitrite by sodium amalgam yields, apart from the gaseous products,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and ammonia and the reduction of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and ammonia. Hypothesis is not reduced by sodium amalgam. From the products found on the reduction of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , it is possible to formulate conclusions on the mechanism of nitrite reduction. The reduction of nitrite to ammonia occurs through nitroxyl and hydroxylamine, and the gaseous products are formed by  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and the gaseous products are formed by the reaction of initially produced nitroxyl. The products of the reduction of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  are given in Table 1, p. 2057. The summary of reactions is indicated on p. 2059. Experiments and Results. Various concentrations of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (sodium salts) in solution were reduced with 1% sodium amalgam.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  were prepared, then purified by ethanol precipitation from their concentrated aqueous solutions. This precipitation was with ice water and the amalgam was stored and cooled to  $-150^\circ\text{C}$  of the theoretical amount slowly (total volume to ammonia). After the amount required to reduce the total amount of amalgam, addition of each fifth of the solution so reduced. The samples were taken from the solution for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , individual samples were examined for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and ammonia (Table 1).  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , hydroxylamine, hydrazine and ammonia (Table 1). The concentration range in the solutions to be reduced was 0.18 - 2 M. Further experiments were conducted with any solutions. On the ammonia formation was detected with any certainty in solutions of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . The failure to reduce hypothesized with sodium amalgam was confirmed by attempting it at various concentrations.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was detected by its reaction with potassium nickelocyanide  $\text{K}_2[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5]$ . To 0.1 M  $\text{K}_2[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_5]$  solution (2 ml.) in a test tube, the test solution (1 ml.) was added. This test solution had been neutralized to pH 10 with acetic acid (1:1) before mixing with the reagent. The amount of acetic acid so required was determined by the titration of a duplicate sample using phenolphthalein as indicator. The tube with the solution was heated for 20 min in a boiling water bath. The

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presence of  $H_2O_2$  is indicated by the production of the violet colour of the tricyanotrisnickel compound. Its identity was demonstrated by absorption spectra. Its coloured tricyanotrisnickel compound can arise by the reaction of hydroxylamine with  $K_2[Ni(CN)_4]$ , the test was repeated each time with a sample which was acidified and then made alkaline again. With this decomposition of  $H_2O_2$  the reaction with  $K_2[Ni(CN)_6]$  was found to be negative. Nitrite, hyponitrite, hydrazine and ammonia were detected after a preliminary separation by paper electrophoresis. Methanir F chromatography by paper electrophoresis with the reduced solution (5ul). Poly paper was spotted and the solution was neutralised to pH 10. The detection of anions, ammonia it was detected by hydroxylamine. With acetic acid (1ml) (with cooling) immediately with sulphuric acid.

Authors' note: for the compounds  $HNO$  and  $H_2N_2O_2$ , the terms "nitroxyl" and "hyponitrous acid" are used, since they are generally so named in the current literature. This is an abridged translation.

There is 1 figure, 1 table and 14 references, 4 of which are Czech, 5 English and 7 German.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra anorganické chemie, Vysoká škola chemicko-technologická, Praha (Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University (Faculty of Chemical Technology, Prague.))

POKORNY, J.; KOHN, R.; PLISKA, V.

Effect of dietary fats on the lipid content of human milk.  
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.6:371-378 S '63.

1. Katedra chemie a zkouseni potravin Vysoke školy chemicko-  
technologicke v Praze I detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi  
KU v Praze Ustav chemie a biochemie CSAV v Praze.  
(DIETARY FATS) (MILK, HUMAN)  
(LIPIDS) (SEASONS)

|            |                                                                                                    |     |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| COUNTRY    | : Czechoslovakia                                                                                   | E-2 |
| CATEGORY   | :                                                                                                  |     |
| ABS. JOUR. | : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.                                                                        | 783 |
| AUTHOR     | : Veprek-Siska, J., Smirous, F., and Pliska, V.                                                    |     |
| INST.      | : Not given                                                                                        |     |
| TITLE      | : Inorganic Compounds of Nitrogen. II. The Determination of the Sodium Salts of Nitrohydroxylamine |     |
| ORIG. PUB. | : Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, 24, No 4, 1175-1179 (1959)                                    |     |
| ABSTRACT   | : See RZKhim, 1958, No 23, 77305. For Communication I see abstract No. 78113.                      |     |

CARD: 1/1

ZACRAL, M.; PLISKA, V.; REZABEK, K.; SORM, F.

Synthesis of two lysine-vasopressin analog with protracted hormonal activity. Coll Cs Chem 28 no.3:747-749-Mr '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, and Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague.

ZAGRAL, M.; ~~PLISKA, V.~~; REZABEK, K.; SORM, F.

Synthesis of a highly effective analog of lysine-vasopressin.  
Coll. Cz Chem 28 no.3:746-747 Mr '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague, and Research Institute for Pharmacy  
and Biochemistry, Prague.

PLISKA, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77305.

Author : Veprek-Siska Josef; Smirous Frantisek; Pliska Vladimír.

Inst :

Title : Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds. I. Determination of Hydronitrous Salts.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 1, 43-46.

Abstract: A photometric method of  $N_2O_3^{2-}$  determination in the presence of  $NO_2^-$  or other inorganic nitrogen compounds was developed. The method is based on the color reaction of  $N_2O_3^{2-}$  with  $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$ :  

$$N_2O_3^{2-} + [Ni(CN)_4]^{2-} = [Ni(CN)_3NO]^{2-}$$

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PLISKA, V.; Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav Organické Chemie a Biochemie CSAV), Prague.

"Investigation of the Resonance Constants of the Effect of Neurophyseal Hormones and of Their Synthetic Analogues by Means of Permanent Infusions."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 398 - 399

Abstract: The formulas for the calculation of the coefficients are presented. The equations may be also used for the calculation of elimination constants of permanent infusions. No references. Submitted at 14 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 15 Feb 66.

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PLIGKA, Vladimir; POKORNY, Jan

Abstracts of reports on the conference at the Department of  
Food Chemistry and Analysis, Faculty of Food Technology,  
Institute of Chemical Technology, Prague. Sbor potrav  
VSGT Vol.5, pt.2:267-285 '61 [publ. '62].

PLISKA, Vl.

"Relations between the physicochemical properties and the effect of local anesthetics" by J. Buchi, I. Perlia.  
Reviewed by Vl. Pliska. Chem listy 58 no.1:44-45 Ja'64.

PLISKA, VI.

"Quantum biochemistry" by B.Pullman, A.Pullman. Reviewed by  
VI.Pliska. Chem listy 58 no. 4:490 Ap '64.

PLISKA, Vladimir

Distr: 4E3c

Inorganic nitrogen compounds. II. The mechanism of decomposition of aqueous solutions of  $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ . Josef Vepřek-Siška, Vladimír Pliška, František Smirous and František Veselý (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). *Chem. listy* 52, 184-9 (1958); cf. *C.A.* 52, 11651c. The stability of aq. solns. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$  depends on the concn. of the  $\text{OH}^-$  ions. With decreasing alky. of the soln. the hydrolysis of the  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5^{--}$  ions proceeds deeper and a fission of the N-N bond takes place by which  $\text{HNO}$  and  $\text{NO}_2^-$  are formed. The decompn. and oxidation of the  $\text{HNO}$  primarily formed cause the instability of the aq. solns. of  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5^{--}$ . E. Erdős

69

~~SECRET~~ 14/5K11, Vladimir.

Distr: 4E3d

47

Inorganic nitrogen compounds. III. The separation of inorganic nitrogen compounds by paper ionophoresis. Josef Vepřek-Siška, František Šmirous, Vladimír Piliška, and František Veselý (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). Chem. listy 52, 410-12 (1958); cf. C.A. 52, 10651g. — Paper ionophoresis on Whatman paper no. 1 was used for the sepn. of  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{--}$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4^{--}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ , and  $\text{NO}_3^-$ . Three procedures are required for the detection of the above ions: Treatment with 0.5%  $\text{K}_2\text{HgI}_4$  in 2.5%  $\text{NaOH}$  developed  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , and  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ ; treatment with 1%  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  and irradiation with ultraviolet detected  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{--}$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4^{--}$ ; and treatment with 1% soln. of  $\text{KI}$  with 0.5% starch detected  $\text{NO}_2^-$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$ . M. Hudlický

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PLISKA, Vl.

"Evaluation of processes and results of analyses" by Klaus  
Doerffel. Reviewed by Vl. Pliska. Chem listy 57 no.6:656-  
657 Je '63.

PLISKA, Vladimir; DUSEK, Petr; JANICEK, Gustav

Olfactometric studies. Pt.2. Sbor potrav VSChT Vol.5,  
pt.2:11-23 '61 [publ. '62].

1. Institut für Chemie und Untersuchung der Lebensmittel,  
Chemisch-Technologische Hochschule, Prag.

PLISKA, Vladimir, inz., C.Sc.

Use of platinum electrode polarography for iodized salt production control. Prum potravin 13 no.3:157-159 Mr '62.

1. Vysoka skola chemickotechnologicka, katedra chemie a zkouseni potravin, Praha.



Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA E  
 Subject : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances  
 No. 15070  
 Author : Veprek-Siska, J.; Smirous, F.; Pliska, V.\*  
 Institute : -  
 Title : Inorganic Compounds of Nitrogen. III. Separation of Inorganic Compounds of Nitrogen by the Method of Paper Iontophoresis  
 Ref. J. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 3, 41-412  
 Summary : The division and detection of the products of oxidation and reduction of anions of O-containing N-acids ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3\text{OH}^+$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_6^{+2}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ) by the method of paper iontophoresis is described. Division of the ions indicated in the parentheses is accomplished on three strips of Whatman No. 1 (56 x 8 cm.) chromatographic paper in different elec-  
 \* Vesely, F.  
 Page: 1/5

E - 14

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|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Country     | : CZECHOSLOVAKIA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | E |
| Category    | : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |
| Ass. Jour   | : Ref. Zh. - Khim., No 2, 1955, No. 15070                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |   |
| Author      | :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |
| Institution | :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |
| Title       | :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |
| Orig. Pub.  | :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |
| Abstract    | : trolytes. For $\text{NH}_4^+$ , $\text{NH}_3\text{OH}^+$ and $\text{N}_2\text{H}_6^{+2}$ , 0.001 n. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution is used as an electrolyte;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |
| Cont'd      | for $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$ - a solution of 15 g. of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ and 0.6 g. of NaOH in one liter; and for $\text{NO}_2^-$ and $\text{NO}_3^-$ - a solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ (15 g./l.) with saturated Ag sulfate. On each strip, 1 $\mu\text{l}$ . of analyzed solution (solution of corresponding Na salts or chlorides in 0.001 n. NaOH) is ap- |   |
| Date:       | 2/5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |   |

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|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Country:    | CZECHOSLOVAKIA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | E |
| Category:   | Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |   |
| Doc. Jour:  | Ref. Jour - Krim., No 5, 1959, No. 15070                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |   |
| Author:     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |
| Institute:  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |
| Title:      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |
| Orig. Pub.: |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |
| Abstract:   | plied, and in the case of $N_2O_2^{-2}$ and $N_2O_3^{-2}$ , 1 $\mu$ l. of 5% solution of $FeCl_3$ and 1 $\mu$ l. of 10% $NH_4OH$ are applied in addition. In the first group of ions, mobility of separate ions differs considerably, and their division occurs easily and quantitatively. Separation of $N_2O_2^{-2}$ from $N_2O_3^{-2}$ , the mobilities of which differ only slightly from each other, is achieved by transformation of $N_2O_3^{-2}$ into a |   |
| Cont'd:     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |
| Card:       | 3/5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |
| E - 15      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |

PLISKA, VLADIMIR

Distr: 4E2c(m)/4E3c 2 cys/4E3d

Inorganic nitrogen compounds. IV. Mechanism of the reduction of nitrites in alkaline solutions. Josef Vepřek, Sílka, František Šmirous, and Vladimír Plišný (Tech. Univ., Prague). *Chem. listy* 52, 2056-19 (1958); *Collect. Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 24, 2501 (1959) (in German); cf. *CA* 54, 4230b.  $\text{N(h)}^-$  is reduced by Na-amalgam to  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{2-}$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{2-}$ , and  $\text{NH}_2^-$ . Nitroxyl ( $\text{NO}^-$ ) is assumed to be an intermediate in the formation of  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{2-}$ .  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{2-}$  is reduced to  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{2-}$  and  $\text{NH}_2^-$ . At lower pH, the equil.  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{HNO} + \text{NO}_2^- + \text{OH}^-$  is established. The presence of  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  has not been proved, but  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  is assumed to be an intermediate. A reaction scheme is given. (orig. not included) P. Zeman

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1-BW(BW)  
1-MJC(JD)  
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VEPREK-SISKA, J.; PLISKA, V.; SMIBOUS, F.

Inorganic nitrogen compounds. V. Reactions of nitrohydroxylamine with bivalent kations. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.11:3548-3552 N '59.  
(EPAI 9:5)

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag. 2. Jetzige Adresse: Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag (for Veprek-Siska).
  3. Jetzige Adresse: Institut fur Lebensmittelchemie, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag (for Pliska).
- (Inorganic compounds) (Nitrogen) (Cations) (Nitrohydroxylamine)

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
 CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.717  
 AUTHOR : Veprek-Siska, J.; Smirous, F.; Pliska, V.  
 INST. : -  
 TITLE : Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds. IV. Mechanism of  
 the Reduction of Nitrites in Alkaline Solutions  
 ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 11, 2056-2059  
 ABSTRACT : The mechanism of the reduction of  $\text{NaNO}_2$  was  
 investigated by means of determination of the  
 reduction products of the solutions of  $\text{NaNO}_3$   
 (I),  $\text{NaNO}_2$  (II),  $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$  (III) and  $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$   
 (IV) under the action of 1% Na-amalgam (V) in  
 an alkaline medium. In concentrated solutions  
 (0.8-2 M) after reduction there were discovered,  
 apart from gaseous products ( $\text{N}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ),  $\text{NO}_2^-$ .

CARD:

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|------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COUNTRY    | : |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| CATEGORY   | : |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ABS. JOUR. | : | RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 717                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| AUTHOR     | : |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| INST.      | : |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| TITLE      | : |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ORIG. PUB. | : |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ABSTRACT   | : | $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$ , $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ in the case of I and II, and $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ in the case of III; IV is not reduced by the action of V. Upon the reduction of 0.1 M solutions of I-III, only $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ is found. The reduction of II takes place with the intermediate formation of $\text{HNO}$ or $\text{NO}^-$ according to the reaction $\text{NO}_2^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e = \text{NO}^- + 2\text{OH}^-$ ; the interaction of II and |
| cont'd     | : |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| CARD:      | : | 2/5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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|------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COUNTRY    | : |                                                                                                                   |
| CATEGORY   | : |                                                                                                                   |
| ABS. JOUR. | : | RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 717                                                                                      |
| AUTHOR     | : |                                                                                                                   |
| INST.      | : |                                                                                                                   |
| TITLE      | : |                                                                                                                   |
| ORIG. PUB. | : |                                                                                                                   |
| ABSTRACT   | : | reaction is irreversible. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and especially                                              |
| cont'd     | : | $\text{HNO}$ are partly decomposed during the formation                                                           |
|            | : | of $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ according to the scheme: $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2^{-2} + \text{H}_2\text{O} =$               |
|            | : | $= \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{OH}^-$ ; $2\text{HNO} = \text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Although in all |
|            | : | probability the reduction of $\text{HNO}$ leads to the                                                            |
|            | : | formation of $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$ at first, however subse-                                                      |
|            | : | quently $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$ decomposes according to the                                                        |
|            | : | reactions: $\text{NH}_2\text{OH} + \text{HNO} = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; $2\text{NH}_2\text{OH} =$     |
| CARD:      | : | 4/5                                                                                                               |



COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 717

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : =  $\text{NH}_3 + \text{HNO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , with the formation of only  
cont'd  $\text{N}_2$  and  $\text{NH}_3$  as terminal products of the reduction of II. Report III, see RZhKhim., No 5, 1959, No 15070.-- K. Kamen

CARD:

5/5

C-19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex  
Compounds.

C-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 740.

Author : Veprek-Siska, J.; Pliska, V.; Smirous, F.; Vesely, F.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds. II. The Mechanism  
for the Decomposition of Aqueous Hyponitrate Solu-  
tions.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 2, 184-189.

Abstract: The mechanism for the decomposition and oxidation  
of aqueous solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$  (I), also the effect  
of pH on the stability of solutions was investigated.  
The direction of isothermal dehydration of the sys-  
tem I + water at 20° C. indicates the presence of  
the monohydrate of I. Depending on the volume of  
gas, separated by complete decomposition of I in

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex  
Compounds.

C-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 740.

Abstract: aqueous solution at 100° C. and at different pH, this decomposition in alkali medium takes place according to the following equation:  $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NO}_2^- + 2\text{OH}^-$ , and in acid medium to the equation:  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ = 2\text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A gas analysis for the rate of decomposition of the solutions of I at 20° C. and 55° C., and their rate of oxidation at 20° C. depending on the pH, indicated that I is stable in a strong alkali medium, but by decreasing the alkalinity its stability also decreases. As the result of hydrolysis, the stable  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$  anion is converted into the unstable  $\text{HN}_2\text{O}_3^-$  anion, which upon rupture of the N-N bond decomposes readily according to the following equation;

Card 2/4

8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex  
Compounds.

C-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 740.

Abstract:  $\text{HN}_2\text{O}_3^- \rightarrow \text{HNO} + \text{NO}_2^-$ . This decomposition was investigated photometrically; the reaction of the  $\text{HNO}(\text{NO}^-)$  anion with  $\text{K}_2[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]$  to form the colored anion  $[\text{Na}(\text{CN})_3\text{NO}]^{2-}$  was studied. The  $\text{HNO}$ , formed initially in the absence of air, is further decomposed by  $\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; with air it is oxidized primarily to  $\text{HNO}_2$ ;  $\text{NO}_2^-$  is the only oxidation product of I. The formation of the  $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$  dimer of  $\text{HNO}$  was not observed. Based on the formation of the unstable  $\text{HNO}$  from the decomposition of I, several properties of I can be explained: in the reaction of I with  $\text{Ag}^+$ , the corresponding silver salt is not formed because the  $\text{HNO}$  is oxidized by  $\text{Ag}^+$  to  $\text{NO}$ . In a similar way one

Card 3/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex  
Compounds.

C-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 740.

Abstract: can explain the decomposition of I in strong acid  
solutions, with the formation of NO, according to  
the equation:  $\text{HNO} + \text{HNO}_2 = 2\text{NO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . For commu-  
nication I see R. Zh. Khim., 1958, 77305. -- K.  
Katen.

Card 4/4

9

LUKASHOV, G.G., inzh.; SAVELOV, N.I., inzh.; PLISKANOVSKIY, S.T., inzh.

Blast furnace operation with air tuyeres of varying diameter.  
Stal' 23 no.3:198-201 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Blast furnaces--Design and construction)

KULIKOV, Ya. P., inzh.; SOROKIN, V. A., doktor tekhn. nauk;  
PLISKANOVSKIY, S. T., inzh.; GULYGA, D. V., inzh.;  
KAMINSKIY, G. P., inzh.; KOZHUKH, V. Ya., inzh.

Automatic control of thermal conditions in blast furnaces. Met.  
i gornorud. prom. no.1:6-10 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Blast furnaces)  
(Automatic control)

STARSHINOV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, SAELOV, N.I., inzh., TARASOV, D.A.,  
inzh., SUPRUN, I.Ye., inzh., GORBANEV, Ya.S., inzh., PLISKANOVSKIY,  
S.T., inzh.

Adopting a blast furnace with a useful capacity of 1719 m<sup>3</sup>.  
Metallurg 5 no.7:7-9 J1 '60. (MIRA13:7)  
(Blast furnaces)



SOV/137-59-5-9825

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pliskanovskiy, S.T., Temnokhud, N.N.

TITLE: Continuous Control of the Composition of Blast Furnace Gas

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Stalinskogo ekon. adm.  
r-na, 1958, Nr 6, pp 42 - 44

ABSTRACT: Information is given on the design and operation of an optic-acoustical gas analyzer for determining the CO<sub>2</sub> and CO content in gas, as well as of an electric gas analyzer for H<sub>2</sub> determination. The operational principle of the first device is based on the ability of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO to absorb infrared rays proportional to their concentration and to the vibration of gas under the continuous effect of an infrared radiation flow. Tests carried out at blast furnace shop of the "Azovstal'" Plant yielded satisfactory results: the magnitude of error of the measurements did not exceed  $\pm 5\%$ . The steadiness of the readings of the devices

Card 1/2

RASPOPOV, I.V.; LUKASHOV, G.G.; PLISKANOVSKIY, S.T.; ARTYUKHOV, B.N.;  
TARASOV, D.A.; ARIKHBAEV, V.V.; Prinsipali uchastiye: ZENYUKOV,  
V.P.; NEMTSOV, N.S.; GODLEVSKIY, A.I.; LEVCHENKO, G.F.;  
DEGTYAREVA, Z.I.; GORLACH, A.A.; YAKUSHECHKIN, Ye.I.

Intensifying the sintering process by air preheating and by  
improving the performance of exhaust fans. Stal' 23 no.8:  
679-582 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i metallurgicheskiy  
zavod "Azovstal'."

(Sintering)

STARSHINOV, B.N.; SINITSKIY, V.D.; SEN'KO, G.Ye.; GULYGA, D.V.; BABIY, A.A.;  
KHONUZHIY, A.G.; Primali uchastiye: OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.; SAVELOV,  
N.I.; PLISKANOVSKIY, S.T.; MOISEYEV, Yu.G.; LAVRENT'YEV, M.L.;  
TARASOV, F.P.; ZAGREBA, A.V.; KAMENEV, R.D.; TKACHENKO, A.A.;  
FREYDIN, L.M.; LUKIN, P.G.; POPOV, Yu.A.; MISHIN, P.P.; KARACHENTSEV,  
M.D.; DOLMATOV, V.A.; AYUKOV, A.S.; PALAGUTA, V.P.; VYAZOVSKIY, Yu.V.;  
SOLODKIY, Yu.A.; KONAREVA, N.V.; SAPRONOV, Yu.V.; SINITSKAYA, S.K.;  
SAPRONOV, B.V.; LEKAREV, V.L.; STOLYAR, V.V.; PROKHORENKO, Z.A.;  
BANDINA, Ye.Ye.

Results of the first year of operation of large capacity blast  
furnaces. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.11:34-46 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

SOV/130-58-10-3/18

**AUTHORS:** Pliskanovskiy, S.T. and Temnokhud, M.M.

**TITLE:** Continuous Measurement of the Composition of Blast-Furnace Top Gas (Neprieryvnyy kontrol' sostava kolosnikovogo gaza na domennykh pechakh).

**PERIODICAL:** Metallurg, 1958, Nr.10, pp.7-9 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The continuous analysis of blast-furnace top gas is important for furnace operation. At the "Azovstal'" works experiments have been carried out with an infra-red analyser for carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, and a thermal conductivity meter for hydrogen. The gas from the tangential gas cleaner is taken through a coarse filler filled with 15-25 mm coke, goes via a hose to a further filter-condenser containing bog ore, thence to two calcium-chloride filter-driers in parallel and through a membrane pressure regulator to a flowmeter, followed, in series, by the CO, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> analysers and a waste gas pipe (Fig.1). The construction of the CO and CO<sub>2</sub> meters is identical. Each consists (Fig.2)

Card 1/3

SOV/130-58-10-3/18

Continuous Measurement of the Composition of Blast-Furnace Top Gas.

of two sources of infra-red radiation which follow parallel paths to a detector (filled with the pure gas being analysed for). One of the beams on its way passes through a cell filled with air, the other through one filled with the analysed mixture. Both beams pass through cells filled with CO for the CO<sub>2</sub> analyser and CO<sub>2</sub> for the CO analyser: these cells serve to eliminate the influence of the other component in each case (Fig.2). The signal from the detector, which is a measure of the difference in infra-red energy of the appropriate wavelength absorbed in the two beams is a measure of the concentration of the appropriate component in the gas mixture: it is amplified and recorded. The ranges of the infra-red instruments are 7-15% CO<sub>2</sub> and 25-35% CO. The hydrogen analyser is of the balanced-bridge thermal conductivity type (Fig.3). It follows the infra-red meters in the gas train and has a range of 0-5% H. The errors of all the instruments are well within (Table) the 15% specified. This article is "Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii", 1958, Nr.6, of the SNKh-

Card 2/3

SOV/130-58-10-3/18

Continuous Measurement of the Composition of Blast-Furnace Top Gas.

Stalinskiy ekonomicheskii administrativnyy rayon  
(SNKh — Stalino . economic-administrative region).  
There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy industrial'nyy institut (Donets Industrial  
Institute) and "Azovstal'" works.

Card 3/3

GERSHGORN, M.A.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; KRAVTSOVA, I.P.;  
POPOVA, A.N.; FRADINA, M.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: LUKASHOV, G.G.;  
RUDOL'SKIY, N.L.; SIEPKANEV, N.P.; PLISKANOVSKIY, S.T.; GORBANEV,  
Ya.S.; BUL'SKIY, M.T. [deceased]; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.N.; SHAROV,  
B.A.; VISTOROVSKIY, N.T.; RAKHANSKIY, B.I.; SAPOZHKOVA, V.Ye.;  
RYABININ, N.G.; KARAKULINA, R.R.; FADEYEVA, A.M.; ZVEREV, D.A.

Improving the production of high-strength rails by alloying  
them with granulated ferrochromium in the ladle. Stal' 25  
no.5:408-411 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov i zavod  
"Azovstal'".

S/137/60/000/010/005/040  
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, p. 39, # 22715

AUTHORS: Sorokin, V.A., Lukashov, G.G., Pliskanovskiy, S.T., Temnokhud, N.N.

TITLE: First Results of the Experimental Operation of a System of Devices  
For the Automatic Control of Heat Conditions in a Blast Furnace

PERIODICAL: Tr. Donetsk. industr. in-ta, 1959, Vol. 40, pp. 19 - 32

TEXT: In accordance with formulae of heat control submitted, the calculation of basic parameters of blast furnace smelting process depends on 39 variables, some of which are varying slowly with time and the rest are varying continuously. The calculation of blast furnace melting parameters by these formulae, is carried out with the use of computing devices designed by the L'vov Polytechnic Institute. The parameters varying slowly with time, are supplied to the computer with the aid of a manual apparatus handle; the continuously varying parameters are introduced automatically. To obtain continuously the values of these parameters, measuring devices are mounted which are equipped with additional indicators for the trans-

Card 1/2



STARSHINOV, B.N.; SEN'KO, G.Ye.; PLISKANOVSKIY, S.T.

Investigating processes in the upper part of the shaft of a  
large blast furnace. Sbor.trud. UNIIM no.11:56-65 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

PLISKE, K., ins.

Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and problem of occupational rehabilitation of persons with reduced working ability. Soc revue 8 no.3:128-135 '62.

PLISKEVICH, A. P.

Antibiotic treatment of pancreatitis complicated by diabetes  
mellitus. Klin. med. no.2:23-26 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz berezhanskoy mezhrayonnoy bol'nitsy Ternopol'skoy oblasti  
(glavnyy vrach A. S. Komasyuk)

(PANCREAS—DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)  
(DIABETES)

VITLIN, A.B., inzh.; PLISKEVICH, M.I., inzh.

Production lines for working metal at metal elements plants. Mont.  
i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no. 4:7-11 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Proyektnyy institut Promstal'konstruktsiya.  
(Automation) (Metalwork)

PLISKIN, B., podpolkovnik

"Astronomical orientation in artillery" by IU.B.Kashevarov.

Reviewed by B.Pliskin. Voen. vest. 42 no.6:125 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Range finding) (Kashevarov, IU.B.)

CHASOV, L.I.; PLISKIN, B.N.

Introducing multipurpose attachments with interchangeable parts.  
Bul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.6:74-76 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Machine tools--Attachment)

FLISKIN, L. G.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Objective and System of Automatic Regulation of a Bubbling Absorber in the Production of Sulfuric Acid by the Contact Process."  
Cand Tech Sci, Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Acad Sci USSR, 10 Jun 54.  
(Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

PLISKIN, L.G.  
TOPCHIEV, N.V., akademik, glavnyy redaktor; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; LOSSIYEVSKIY, V.L., redaktor; MEZIN, I.S., redaktor; MADZHAFOV, E.M., redaktor; PLISKIN, L.G., redaktor; STRAKHOVA, L.P., redaktor; YARMOL'CHUK, G.G., redaktor; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Session of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. on scientific problems in automatization of production, October 15-20, 1956. Overall automatization of production processes] Sessiya Akademii nauk SSSR po nauchnym problemam avtomatizatsii proizvodstva, 15-20 oktyabrya 1956 g; kompleksnaya avtomatizatsiya proizvodstvennykh protsessov. Moskva, 1957. 310 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR.  
(Automatic control) (Automation)



PLISKIN, L.G., kand. tekhn. nauk.

~~Complete~~ automation of sulfuric acid production. Khim. prom. no.8:  
193-195 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR.  
(Sulfuric acid) (Automation)

*Pliskin, L.G.*

AUTHOR: Pliskin, L. G., Candidate of Technical  
Sciences

64-8-11/19

TITLE: On the Complex Automation of the Production of Sulphuric  
Acid (O kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii proizvodstva sernoy  
kisloty).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of recent years a series of works for an  
automation of the production of sulphuric acid according  
to the contact method was carried out. These works were  
carried out by the institutes and the works of the chemical  
industry in cooperation with the Institute for Automation  
and Remote Control AN USSR. Now it is possible to create  
on the basis of these works a system of complex automation.  
By the way of a discussion the papers by L. I. Markov and  
S. V. Kuznetsov in Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957,  
Nr 3, are faced here. In contrast to the conceptions in these  
two papers it is shown here that the recommendations for the  
planning of automatized plants are to be given in first  
place by the technologists, and not by the specialists for  
automation. For in first place the technological expediency  
is essential and not the suitability for the automation.

Card 1/2

On the Complex Automation of the Production of Sulphuric Acid 64-8-11/19

Therefore it is important to dispose first of a rational scheme for the technological process and of single automatized building groups before on the basis of the latter a complex automation system is erected. There are 2 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Automation and Remote Control AN USSR  
(Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N.; PLISKIN, L.G.

Questions on the design of an automatic control system for a gasification process in a fluidized bed. Avtom. proizvod. prots. no.2:153-163 '58.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Fluidization)

(Automatic control)

(Coal gasification)

PLISKIN, L. G.

"A System of Automatic Control of the Gasification Process of a Boiling Layer,"  
Automation of Production Processes, No 2, Moscow, Izd.-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 177 pp. *ф. 167*

The volume contains articles summarizing the results of investigation carried out in laboratories for the automation of production processes in the Institute avtomatiki i telemekhaniki, AN SSSR, (Institute for Automatics and Telemechanics of the USSR Academy of Sciences). The articles discuss the following topics: 1) basic objectives of automation 2) classification of industrial processes and formulation of typical automation solutions 3) experimental methods employed in studying industrial processes subject to regulation 4) considerations in determining the rational sequence and the extent of automation and 5) results of studies on the automation of some industrial processes and establishments.

SHUMILOVSKIY, N. N. and PLISKIN, L. G.

"Some Problems Encountered in the Development of an Automatic Control System for the Gasification Process in a Boiling Layer," p. 153

Automation of Production Processes, No 2, Moscow, Izd.-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 177 pp.

The volume contains articles summarizing the results of investigation carried out in laboratories for the automation of production processes in the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki, AN SSSR, (Institute for Automatics and Telemechanics of the USSR Academy of Sciences). The articles discuss the following topics: 1) basic objectives of automation 2) classification of industrial processes and formulation of typical automation solutions 3) experimental methods employed in studying industrial processes subject to regulation 4) considerations in determining the rational sequence and the extent of automation and 5) results of studies on the automation of some industrial processes and establishments.

PLISKIN, L.G.

Automatic control system for the gasification process in a fluidized  
bed. Avtom. proizv. prots. no.2:164-178 '58. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Fluidization) (Automatic control)  
(Coal gasification)

PLISKIN, L.I.

Automatic control principles applied to processes in bubbling layers.  
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR. 14 no.4:279-285 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom AN AzerSSR M.F. Nagiyevym.  
(Automatic control) (Thermochemistry)



PLISKIN, L.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Fundamentals of automatic and remote control" by M.M.Maizel'.  
Reviewed by L.G.Pliskin. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.9:36-37 8 '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)

(Automatic control) (Remote control)  
(Maizel', M.M.)

PLISKIN, L.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4763

Lossiyevskiy, Vladimir Leonidovich, and Leyb Gavrilovich Pliskin

Voprosy avtomatizatsii nepreryvnykh proizvodstvennykh protsessov (Problems in Automation of Continuous Production Processes) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960. 111 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.

Resp. Ed.: N.N. Shumilovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor;  
Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Kotov; Tech. Ed.: G.S. Simkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific, engineering and technical personnel in scientific-research and planning organizations dealing with automation of continuous production processes.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss prerequisites for automation, make recommendations regarding the extent of its application, and present information on production analysis. Also included is information on automation sequence, and methods for determining parameters. Automatic centers which reserve the checking and measuring instruments and automatic equipment for emergencies are described

Card 1/1

*PLISKIN, L.G.*

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4612

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki

Avtomatizatsiya proizvodstvennykh protsessov, vyp. 3 (Automation of Production Processes, No. 3) Moscow, 1960. 134 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.L. Lossiyevskiy, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. N. Grigor'yev; Tech. Ed.: O.M. Gus'kova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and engineering personnel in industry.

COVERAGE: The present (third) volume of the collection of articles "Automation of Production Processes" contains data on general problems of automation of specific industries. Problems of classification analysis as applied to the automation of discrete engineering processes and typical solutions in the automation of machines are developed; some averaged indices of capital and operational expenditures for industrial automation are considered. The effect of extended impulse pipelines on the stability of automatic-control systems containing regulators of pneumatic and hydraulic type is discussed. The selection

Card 1/3

Automation of Production Processes, No. 3

SOV/4612

and analysis of a generalized scheme of automatic airconditioning for production purposes, applied to textile industry, are described. Finally, problems in the rational training of engineering personnel in the field of automation of production processes are considered. No personalities are mentioned. There are 49 references: 39 Soviet, 4 English, 4 German, 1 French, and 1 Polish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Artobolevskiy, S.I. On the Principles of Automation of Discrete Engineering Processes 3
2. Pliskin, I.G., and N.A. Sagaydak. On the Classification of Schemes of Self-Regulation of Processes in a Boiling Layer 44
3. Finkel'shteyn, S.M. Characteristics of an Impulse Pipeline as an Element of an Automatic Control System 57
4. Finkel'shteyn, S.M. On the Stability of an Automatic Control System With an Extended Impulse Pipeline 69
5. Sagaydak, N.A. Determination of the Time Constants of a Second-Order Element With a Lag 87

Card 2/3

FLISCH, I.G.; SAGAYDAK, N.A.

Classification of circuits for the automatic control of processes  
in a fluidized bed. Avtom. proizv. prots. no.3:44-56 '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)

(Automatic control)      (Fluidization)

AMELIN, Anatoliy Gavrilovich; PLISKIN, Lev Gavrilovich; SHUMILOVSKIY,  
Nikolay Nikolayevich; LEONOV, A.L., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.  
red.

[Principles of the automation of sulfuric acid manufacture by  
the contact process] Osnovy avtomatizatsii proizvodstva sernoy  
kisloty kontaktnym metodom. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-  
vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 313 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Sulfuric acid) (Automatic control)

PLISKIN, L.G. (Moskva)

Conditional optimization of a chemical plant based on the coordination of reactor operation. Avtom.i telem. 23 no.10:1362-1374 0  
(MIRA 15:11)

'62.

(Chemical plants)

(Automatic control)

CHELYUSTKIN, A.B., red.; ITSKOVICH, E.L., red.; PLISKIN, L.G.,  
red.; RAYMAN, N.S., red.; CHERNYSHEV, V.N., red.;  
VOLKOV, V.L., red.; CHADEYEV, V.M., red.

[Automatic operational control of production processes;  
transactions] Avtomaticheskoe operativnoe upravlenie pro-  
izvodstvennymi protsessami trudy. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.  
(MIRA 18:11)  
244 p.

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu opera-  
tivnomu upravleniyu proizvodstvennymi predpriyatiyami. Ist.  
Moscow, 1963.



L 14280-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW/GS

ACC NR: AT6008666

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0228/0235

AUTHORS: Akimov, L. M. (Kiev); Kononchuk, N. I. (Kiev); Skladnov, I. K. (Kiev); Zverev, N. I. (Kiev); Pliskin, S. M. (Kiev); Krivenko, M. P. (Kiev); Smirnov, Yu. N. (Kiev); Lazareva, N. M. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the effects of several factors on the fatigue characteristics of heat resistant alloys used for turbine blade manufacture

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i dinamicheskoy prochnosti materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov pri vysokikh i nizkikh temperaturakh, 3d. Termoprochnost' materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov (Thermal strength of materials and construction elements); materialy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 228-235

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant alloy, metal property, metal fatigue/ EI437B alloy, EI617 alloy, EI867 alloy

ABSTRACT: The effects of several factors on the fatigue characteristics of heat resistant alloys EI437B, EI617 and EI867 were investigated and compared with

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L 14280-66

ACC NR: AT6008665

results obtained with a normal cylindrical fatigue specimen. The specimen shown in Fig. 1 was used to obtain fatigue curves ( $< 2 \cdot 10^7$  cycles) showing the effects

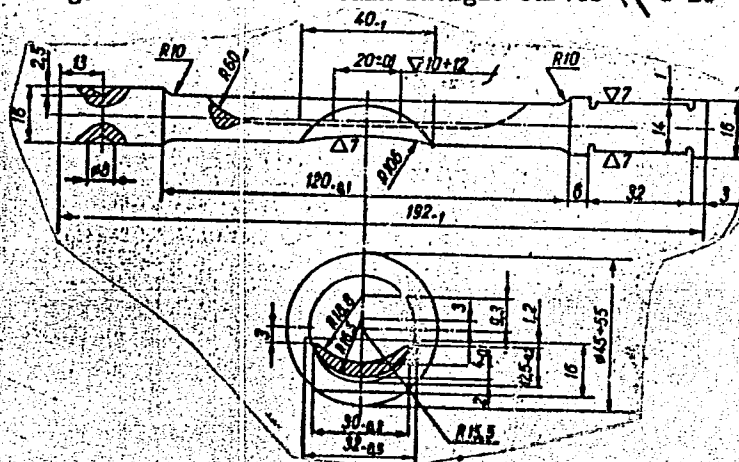


Fig. 1. Specimen geometry.

of shape (blade versus round specimen), environment (air and combustion products), cyclic heat loading, surface plating (calorizing), and temperature (373, 600, 873,

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L 14289-66

ACC NR: AT6008666

1070K) on the fatigue properties. It was found that the above factors had the following average effects on the fatigue strength: shape--20-30% lower than round specimen; combustion products--about 25% lower than in air; cyclic heat loads--EI437B (973-473-973K)--30% lower, EI617 (1073-473-1073K)--10% lower, EI867 (1173-473-1173K)--15% lower, calorizing--15% higher; decreased strength with increasing temperature. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 21/ SUBM DATE: 19Aug65

Card 3/3

PLISKIN, Yu., referent.

Induction method of melting metals without a crucible. (From  
foreign periodicals). Stal' 16 no.2:187 P '56. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Electrometallurgy)

VASICHEV, B.N.; IL'INA, V.A.; LATYSHEV, V.K.; PLISKIN, Yu.S.

Scintillation counter for recording X radiation. Prib.i tekhn.  
eksp. no.2:51-56 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.  
(Scintillation counters)  
(X rays)

MAKHAT, V.G., inzh.; PLISKIN, Yu.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Measuring the frequency of frequency pickups. Priborostroenie no.5:  
5-8 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

S/194/61/000/012/006/097  
D209/D303

1.5000

AUTHORS: Lalyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Tatochenko, I. K.  
and Felinger, A. K.

TITLE: Rolled iron sheet thickness meter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,  
no. 12, 1961, 23, abstract 12A159, radioakt. metody  
kontrolya i regulir. proizv. protsessov, Riga, AN  
LatvSSR, 1959, 73-79

TEXT: Described are the requirements for sheet thickness measuring  
instruments (MI) with rolled iron: Process automation and high ac-  
curacy of measurement; speed of response of MI; endurance of MI  
against high temperature, humidity, vibration; insertion of MI as a  
transmitter into automatic control systems. Classification and cha-  
racteristic of instruments is given: Mechanical, ultrasonic, pneu-  
matic, electromagnetic and radiation type. A meter, developed in  
ЦНИИЧМ (TsNIIChM) (for thicknesses of 7 mm or more) is described;  
a block diagram and operational time diagram of MI are given. It is

✓B

Card 1/2

*Pliskin, Yu.S.*

82882

24,6810

S/120/60/000/02/013/052

AUTHORS: Vasichev, B.N., Il'ina, V.A., Latyshev, V.K. and Pliskin, Yu.S.

TITLE: A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 2, pp 51 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The recording of soft radiation by scintillation counters, e.g. in X-ray diffraction work, is complicated by the fact that the working pulses are comparable in magnitude with the noise pulses. In the present work, this difficulty is removed by using the coincidence circuit shown in Figure 1a, which is based on two crystal diodes. The points  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the inputs connected to the anodes of two photomultipliers and the output of the circuit is at A. The resistor  $R_3$  is much smaller than  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . The diode circuits and the resistance  $R_3$  are such that the potential at the point A is determined by the smaller of the potentials at  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ .

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82882

S/120/60/000/02/013/052

E032/E314

A Scintillation Counter for the Recording of X-rays

capacitance of 27 pF/m.  $R_3$  forms the input resistor of a cathode follower which decouples this resistor from the capacitance of the connecting cable. The resolving time of this system, determined with the aid of a delay line, was found to be  $10^{-7}$  sec. Figure 2 shows the integral noise spectrum for the two photomultipliers taken separately (Curves a and c) and the spectrum obtained with the coincidence circuit (Curve B). Figure 3 shows the block diagram of the instrument. The pulses from the coincidence circuit are fed into an amplifier in series with a discriminator, and the output of the discriminator is recorded either by a scaling unit or by a ratemeter working in conjunction with a pen recorder. The basic circuit of the instrument as a whole is shown in Figure 4. Figure 5 shows the high-voltage rectifier employed. Figure 6 shows the amplifier and the single-channel kicksorter. Figure 7 indicates the method of mounting of the sodium iodide crystals between the photomultipliers. Typical spectra obtained are shown in Figures 8-10. The efficiency of the counter

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RISKIN, Y. S.

18 (0) **PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION** SOV/2125  
 Tsentr'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Chernoy metallurgii.  
 Institut Metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov  
 Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov (Problems in Physical Metallurgy and Metallophysics) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959.  
 240 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, 6) Errata slip inserted.  
 3,600 copies printed.  
 Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya.  
 Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. M. Berlin; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Zolent'sev;  
 Editorial Board: D. S. Kamenov, S. Ye. Lyubov (Lead. Ed.),  
 Ye. E. Spector, L. M. Gerasimov, L. A. Shvartsman, and V. I. Rabin.  
**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for metallurgists, metallurgical engineers, and specialists in the physics of metals.  
**COVERAGE:** The papers in this collection present the results of investigations conducted between 1954 and 1956. Subjects

Card 1/18  
 covered include crystallization of metals, physical methods of influencing the processes of crystallization, problems in the physical chemistry of metallurgical processes, development of new methods and equipment for investigating metals, and production control. References follow each article.

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| The author states that, ordinarily, gas obtained from the composition of a salt by heating is used in proportional neutron counters. However, he further states, BF <sub>3</sub> obtained from glass containers is also effective. |          |
| Kornev, Yu. V., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. A Simple Electronic Magnetic Spectrometer for Identifying Radioactive Isotopes                                                                                    | 481      |
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| Tatobenko, L. K., and V. V. Lyudin. Instrument for Rapid Determination of the Curie Point                                                                                                                                          | 485      |
| The instrument described is successfully being used at the Tekhnicheskoye for investigating properties of ferromagnetic alloys.                                                                                                    |          |

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PLISKIN, Yu.S.

Methods of designing plants for metal melting without crucibles.  
Probl. metalloved. i fiz. met. no. 6:401-411 '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Electrometallurgy--Equipment and supplies)

LATYSHEV, V.K.; PLISKIN, Yu.S.; TATOCHENKO, L.K.

Automatic level control for continuous steel pouring. Probl.  
metalloved.i fiz.met. no.6:512-519 '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Liquid level indicators) (Liquid metals)

S/137/61/000/012/083/149  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Gatochenko, L. K., Felinger, A. K.

TITLE: A device to measure the thickness of rolled sheets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 14, abstract 12D93  
(V sb. "Radioakt. metody kontrolya i regul. proizvod. protsessov",  
Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1959, 73-79)

TEXT: TsNIChM developed a device to measure the thickness of rolled sheets (for a thickness  $\geq 7$  mm) operating by the system of dynamic compensation. Unlike the method of static compensation, this system is free of mechanical feed-back and variable shifts. The measuring device makes it possible to record changes in thickness by 0.2 mm at 35 mm total thickness of the sheet, and an intensity of the measuring  $Ce^{60}$  source on the order of 15 Curie. The measuring unit of the device is not connected with the kinematic drive, causing the motion of the wedge. This makes it possible to accelerate the operational speed of the device by increasing the shifting speed of the wedge. Compensation in the system is brought about by changing the amplification factor of the photomultiplier by varying the voltage on the dynode. V. D'yakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/004/016/201  
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Pliskin, Yu. S.

TITLE: On the method of calculating units for the melting of metals  
without crucibles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 47, abstract 4V280  
("Sb. tr. In-t metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii",  
1959, v. 6, 401-411)

TEXT: The author compares various methods of metal melting without  
crucibles. It is shown that the method of melting a rod which is continuously  
fed to the inductor, has a series of advantages over other methods. Methods  
are presented for calculating the inductor, which are sufficiently accurate for  
practical use.

D. Kashayvea

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/003/010/191  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Tatochenko, L. K.

TITLE: An automatic level regulator for a continuous steel-teeming unit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 11, abstract 3B67  
("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsent. n.-i. in-ta  
chernoy metallurgii", 1959, v. 6, 512-519)

TEXT: In the Soviet Union the automatic control of the liquid steel level in the crystallizer of a continuous casting unit was for the first time developed in 1955 at the Plant imeni 1st May of MES USSR. In this unit the level control was brought about by changing the speed of drawing the ingot. The regulation of the roll speed was first carried out manually with the aid of a rheostat connected to the excitation circuit of the generator. However, at a speed of drawing the ingot, raised to 4 m/min (and in future to 7 m/min according to projects) manual control becomes impossible. At the Institute of Metal Working and Physics of Metals, TsNIICM developed the PY-2 (RU-2) type automatic level control device. Its schematic diagram is given and the operational principle

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S/137/61/000/012/082/149  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Vasichev, B. N., Latyshev, V. K., Pliskin, Yu. S., Felinger, A. K.,  
Lyubchenko, A. A., Farfel', Yu. A., Lebedev, O. P., Ivanov, V. I.

TITLE: A device to measure the thickness of hot rolled metal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 13-14, abstract  
12D92 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve  
SSSR, vol. 3" Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 205, 206)

TEXT: An instrument for measuring the thickness developed at TsNIICM,  
is based on the method of dynamic compensation. The device consists of a receiv-  
ing unit, a container of the measuring source, an electric driven clamp, a feed  
unit, a recording and an indicating unit. To control the operation of the device  
a coarse-wedge sector is mounted. The device is employed in a thickness range  
from 14 to 44 mm; it can however be designed for any range within 5 to 50 mm.  
In the case of the given model the device is an indicating one. It is intended  
to be incorporated into the programming unit, controlling the clamping screws of  
the mill, as a correcting device on periodic-rolling mills, and as an indicator  
in an automated reduction control system on continuous mills. The accuracy

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A device to measure the thickness ...

S/137/61/000/012/082/149  
A006/A101

of the device is  $\pm 0.1$  mm on the whole range; the operational speed is one measurement per second.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/137/61/000/011/096/123  
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Vasichev, B. N., Valov, A. N., Pliskin, Yu. S.

TITLE: Measurement of small radioactive metal samples

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 36, abstract  
111247 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v. nar. kh-ve  
SSSR V. 3", Gostoptekhzdat, Moscow, 1961, 210-213)

TEXT: The authors set forth the principles of construction of an apparatus for measuring small radioactive samples of metal. Gas ionization counters have a counting efficiency of  $\sim 1\%$  at a  $\gamma$ -quantum energy level of 1 Mev. When the specimen is completely encompassed by the radiation detector ( $\Omega = 4\pi$ ), an increase in the counting efficiency may be attained by raising the number of counters encompassing the specimen, but this leads to a reduction in the reliability of the apparatus and to an increase of background. Greater possibilities are provided by the use of scintillation counters possessing a high counting efficiency. One of the best scintillants is NaI, activated with Tl. In the apparatus worked out scintillation counters were used as the radiation detectors, utilizing large NaI(Tl) crystals ( $d = 90$  mm,  $L = 85$  mm) and  $\Phi 3Y-24$  (FEU-24)

Card 1/2

PLISKIN, Yuriy Semenovich; VALOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; TARSHIS,  
D.M., red. 1st-va; ISLENTIEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Methods and equipment for measuring low radioactivity  
in metal and slag specimens] Metody i apparatura dlia iz-  
mereniia mal'kikh radioaktivnostei prob metalla i shlaka.  
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 132 p. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Metallurgy) (Radiometry)  
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

PLISKINA, B.M.

Adjestival combinations in modern English. Uch. zap. RGPI

22:77-101 '61.

(MIRA 17:4)

MORYGANOV, B.N.; LAPSHIN, N.M.; SALOVA, L.M.; PLISHKINA, T.A.

Decomposition of cumyl-N-phenylperoxydicarbonate in organic solvents.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2673-2676 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Carbanilic acid)

OPARIN, Dmitriy Ivanovich, prof. statistiki doktor ekonom. nauk;  
PLISKINA, Ye.M., red.

[Multilateral scheme for the functioning of the national economy] Mnogostvornaya skhema funktsionirovaniya narodnogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 179 p.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen Nauchnogo Soveta AN SSSR po primeneniyu matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki v ekonomicheskikh issledovaniyakh i planirovani (for Oparin).

FEDORENKO, N.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor; VAYNSHTEYN,  
A.L., red.; MINTS, L.Ye., red.; URLANIS, B.TS., red.;  
FOMIN, B.S., red.; USVYATSEV, A.Ye., red.; BAKOVETSKAYA,  
V.S., red.; PLISKINA, Ye.M., red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Planning and the methods of mathematical economics; on the  
70th birthday of Academician V.S.Nemchinov] Planirovanie i  
ekonomiko-matematicheskie metody; k semidesiatiletiiu so dnia  
rozhdeniia akad. V.S.Nemchinova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka,"  
1964. 479 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye ekonomicheskikh nauk.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Fedorenko).



NEKRASOV, N.N., otv. red.; MINTS, L.Ye., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;  
FINKEL'SHTEYN, Yu.Yu., red.; FLICKINA, Ye.M., red.

[Use of mathematics in the distribution of productive  
forces] Primenenie matematiki pri razmeshchenii proizvo-  
ditel'nykh sil. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 134 p.  
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Sovet po izucheniyu proiz-  
voditel'nykh sil. Laboratoriya matematicheskikh metodov.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nekrasov). 3. Labo-  
ratoriya matematicheskikh metodov Soveta po izucheniyu  
proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Gosplane SSSR (for Mints).

KILESSO, A.I.; FARAMAZYAN, R.A.; KONONYUK, B.Z.; MARTINSEN, Z.A.;  
ANDREYEV, Yu.V.; SLAVIN, S.V.; RUSETSKIY, S.B.; GLUSHKOV,  
V.P., otv. red.; PLISKINA, Ye.M., red.; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G.,  
tekhn. red.

[The shipbuilding industry of capitalist countries] Sudostroitel'naya promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran.  
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 471 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.

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KHESIN, YE'im Samoylovich; MILEYKOVSKIY, A.G., doktor ekon. nauk,  
otr. red.; PLISKINA, Ye.M., red.; ASTAF'YEVA, T.A., tekhn.  
red.

[Insurance monopolies and their role in the economy and  
politics of Great Britain] Strakhovye monopolii i ikh rol' v  
ekonomike i politike Anglii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,  
1963. 287 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Great Britain--Insurance)  
(Great Britain--Trusts, Industrial)

BABANOV, G.K. [Babanov, H.K.]; OKHOTOV, A.A. [Okhotov, G.O.]; PLISKO,  
A.G. [Plysko, A.H.]; TKACH, N.V. [Tkach, M.V.]

Unit for air heating. Khar. prom. no.3:49-50 JI-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)